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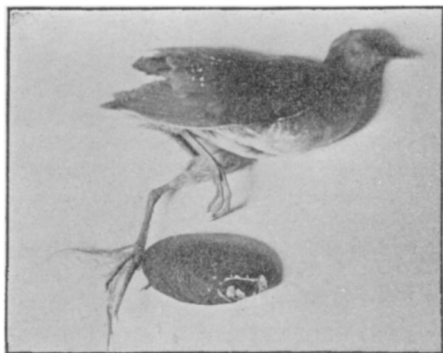
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broken the bone of the toe and nearly severed it from the foot. Mr. Clarke kindly presented me with his rare 'find,' and a photograph, from



which the accompanying cut was made, was taken at once. The mussel was 2.92 inches long and 1.61 wide.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

An Addition to the Birds of Colorado.—Whilst collecting on June 10, 1895, in the eastern foothills of the Wet Mountains, Pueblo Co., Colo., at an altitude of 6,000 feet, I had the good fortune to shoot a Scaled Partridge (*Callipepla squamata*). On mentioning this fact to Prof. W. W. Cooke of Fort Collins, Colo., he informs me that it has not previously been recorded from the State. It is therefore with some pleasure that I am able to add these handsome birds to the list, making the grand total of 348 species recorded from the State.—WILLOUGHBY P. LOWE, *Pueblo, Colo.*

Additional Records of the Passenger Pigeon in Illinois and Indiana.—The occurrence of the Wild Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) in this section of the country, and in fact throughout the west generally, is becoming rarer every year and such observations and data as come to our notice should be of sufficient interest to record.

I have, in the past few months, made inquiry of a great many sportsmen who are constantly in the field and in widely distributed localities, regarding any observations on the Wild Pigeon, and but few of them have seen a specimen in the past eight or ten years. N. W. Judy & Co. of St. Louis, Mo., dealers in poultry and the largest receivers of game in that section, wrote me as follows: "We have had no Wild Pigeons for two seasons; the last we received were from Siloam Springs, Arkansas. We have lost all track of them and our netters are lying idle."

I have made frequent inquiry among the principal game dealers in Chicago and cannot learn of a single specimen that has been received in our markets in several years. I am indebted to the following gentlemen

for notes and observations regarding this species, which cover a period of eight years. I have various other records of the occurrence of the Pigeon in Illinois and Indiana but do not consider them sufficiently authentic to record, as to the casual observer this species and the Carolina Dove are often confounded.

A fine male Pigeon was killed by my brother, Mr. Chas. E. Deane, April 18, 1877, while shooting Snipe on the meadows near English Lake, Ind. The bird was alone and flew directly over him. I have the specimen now in my collection.

In September, 1888, while Teal shooting on Yellow River, Stark Co., Ind., I saw a Pigeon fly up the river and alight a short distance off. I secured the bird which proved to be a young female.

On Sept. 17, 1887, Mr. John F. Hazen and his daughter Grace, of Cincinnati, Ohio, while boating on the Kankakee River, near English Lake, Ind., observed a small flock of Pigeons feeding in a little oak grove bordering the river. They reported the birds as quite tame and succeeded in shooting eight specimens.

Mr. Frank M. Woodruff, Assistant Curator, Chicago Academy of Sciences, informs me that on Dec. 10, 1890, he received four Passenger Pigeons in the flesh, from Waukegan, Ill., at which locality they were said to have been shot. Three of the birds were males and one was a female. One pair he disposed of, the other two I have recently seen in his collection. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Woodruff also shot a pair at Lake Forest, Ill., which he mounted and placed in the collection of the Cook County Normal School, Englewood, Ill.

In the spring of 1893, Mr. C. B. Brown, of Chicago, Ill., collected a nest of the Wild Pigeon containing two eggs at English Lake, Ind., and secured both parent birds. Mr. Brown describes the nest as being placed on the horizontal branch of a burr oak about ten feet from the trunk and from forty to fifty feet above the ground. He did not preserve the birds but the eggs are still in his collection. The locality where this nest was found was a short distance from where the Hazens found their birds six years before.

Mr. John F. Ferry informs me that three Pigeons were seen near the Desplaines River in Lake Co., Ill., in September, 1893. One of these was shot by Mr. F. C. Farwell.

In an article which appeared in the Chicago 'Tribune,' Nov. 25, 1894, entitled 'Last of his Race,' Mr. E. B. Clark gives his experience in observing a fine male Wild Pigeon in Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill., in April, 1893. I quote from the article: "He was perched on the limb of a soft maple and was facing the rising sun. I have never seen in any cabinet a more perfect specimen. The tree upon which he was resting was at the southeast corner of the park. There were no trees between him and the lake to break from his breast the fullness of the glory of the rising sun. The Pigeon allowed me to approach within twenty yards of his resting place and I watched him through a powerful glass that permitted

as minute an examination as if he were in my hand. I was more than astonished to find here close to the pavements of a great city the representative of a race which always loved the wild woods and which I thought had passed away from Illinois forever."

Mr. R. W. Stafford of Chicago, Ill., who has shot hundreds of Pigeons in former years within the present city limits of Chicago, informs me that in the latter part of September, 1894, while shooting at Marengo, Ill., he saw a flock of six flying swiftly over and apparently alight in a small grove some distance off.

The above records will show that while in this section of country large flocks of Passenger Pigeons are a thing of the past, yet they are still occasionally observed in small detachments or single birds. — RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Ospreys at Bristol, R. I. — All along the shores of Mount Hope Bay on the promontory of Bristol, Rhode Island, the Osprey breeds in comparatively large numbers. Although the surrounding country is geologically the same in character yet only few nests are to be found elsewhere. The island of Rhode Island itself, I believe, has a few nests on its shores and near Wickford and along the Providence River a half dozen or so scattered pairs breed.

But there is in Bristol proper each summer, a colony, if so it can be called, consisting of fifteen pairs. Seven of the nests are in dead button-wood trees (*Platanus occidentalis*) and the remaining eight are built on a kind of structure erected by the farmers for their convenience; namely, a stout pole, averaging twenty-five feet in height, on the top of which an old cart wheel has been placed. In some instances a crossbar forming a perch is nailed just below or on the upper side of the wheel.

After a new pole has been raised, which is generally in the autumn, the coming spring sees it taken by a pair of Hawks. The farmers claim that the birds arrive regularly on the tenth of April, that is at the departure of the Gulls northward. They immediately commence repairing the damage done to their home during the past winter. At this time they can be seen flying about with long streamers of eel-grass trailing from their talons. From yearly additions the nests reach enormous dimensions and between the spokes of the wheels and among the heavy sticks that form the base, English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) build. About the first week in May the females lay three eggs (very rarely four) and by the last of the month or in the first week in June the fluffy bodies of the young can be seen above the edge of the nest. By the middle of August they are able to care for themselves.

In one of the pole nests in the summer of 1890 the birds had, either in repairing it or in some other way, brought a bulb or seed of a weed to the nest where, cultivated by the decayed fish, it grew to the height of two or three feet. They paid no attention to it and in the course of a few weeks it withered and died.